# PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

A Rather Lively Discussion in the Sonate Over the Resolutions on Indian Lands.

Frank Hurd's Motion in Opposi tion to Bills Appropriating Money Originating in the Senate.

### FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate. Washington, Jan. 23,-The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the Women's Silk Culture Association. The memomorial recited the great success, through their efforts, of the work in silk culture in the homes of this country, and claims the good will, influence and aid of Congress, in the development of an industry so important to the women and children of the United States. The memorial begs the Senate to accept a truly American National flag, made of silk raised in American homes, by American women and children, reeled, spun, dyed, woven and mounted in Philadelphia. The flag, which is a large and handsome one, was borne to the desk and was the subject of much admiration from both the floor and the galleries.

The Chair laid before the Senate Mr. Vest's resolution, heretofore offered, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain upon what terms the Creek and Seminole Indians would surrender their remaining interest in the Oklahoma lands. Mr. Vest amended the resolution so as to include the Cherokee Nation in the inquiry.

Mr. Sherman: This is so important a matter that the resolution and all the amendments that might be offered to it should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs for serious and deliberate considera-

Mr. Plumb offered a substitute for Mr. Vest's resolution. The substitute requests the President to enter as speedily as possible into a negotiation with such Indian tribes as may be in possession of more lands than enough to give each head of a family 160 with a view to using such surplus lands for actual settlers only, and so requests the President to act in the matter as speedily as possible and report to Congress such propositions as he may receive.

Mr. Conger opposed all resolutions on the subject. They excited, he said, the cupidity of men whose cupidity did not need a stimulus. It was but a crude way of inviting people to join the army of Oklahoma boom-ers until there should be enough of them to swallow up the little army of the United States, not to mention the Indians. It was a bold-faced scheme for robbing the Indians of the lands the American people had set apart for them. There was land enough for the white people. He denounced the whole system of depriving the Indians of their lands, whether to accommodate Oklahoma boomers or the pleuro-pneumonia cattle of

Mr. Ingalls repelled the imputation that we were a rapacious race. Ingalls said we had crossed the whole continent in two cenwe had now practically reached the limit of the public domain. He doubted whether, outside of the Indian Territory, there were 25,000,000 acres subject to homestead and pre-emption, and these would be absorbed in five years. The spirit which Conger had attributed to the movement now under criticism, was, in Ingalls' opinion, outside of a legitimate description of the movement. The American policy was a continental one. Ingalls did not know but that within a life-time that parsons might see the policy grow into a hemispherical policy. What name or shape it may assume, nothing could stand the irresistible march of the Anglo Saxon race, and while Ingalls believed these Oklahoma settlers were trespassers and in-vaders, and were on the land in violation of law, yet many of them had been imposed upon by scheming leaders and believed themselves legally entitled to enter the land. Ingalls would not have wrong done to the Indians. He gave his cordial support to the resolutions.

Mr. Plumb supported his resolution, and said it was in accordance with the fitness. and what was more, with the necessity of things. It was intended not to wrong, but to do justice to the Indians.

Mr. Vest, replying to Conger, said epithets were not argument nor could abuse be made logic. His (Vest s) resolution was intended for the good of the Indians, and any statement to the contrary could only arise from gross ignorance in regard to the whole matter. The delegate of the Creek Nation had this morning written to Vest thanking him for what he had said in the Senate vesterday on the subject, and the representatives of the Creeks and Seminoles had nied in the Interior Department papers requesting the action suggested by Mr. Vest.

Mr. Conger said "he feared the Creeks" even when "bringing gifts," and he feared the Washington representatives of Indian tribes, even if they did write to Vest. The policy outlined by the resolutions was, in Conger's opinion, a "Rob Roy" policy, "because the good old rule sufficeth their simple plan that they should take who have power and they should keep who can." Replying to Mr. Ingalls' remarks, Mr. Conger and the question was evidently to be resaid the question was evidently to be regarded as a matter of "manifest destiny." This was treating it as Charles Lamb had treated the subject of murder-as a "fine

Mr. Ingalls raised the laugh at Mr. Conger's expense, by interposing with the remark that he had been under the impression that it was De Quincy who had so treated

murder. Mr. Conger, acknowledging the correction, complimented Mr. Ingalls' memory, and said that Senator's remarks showed that the question of how to get possession of Indian lands was now to be treated as a fine art. After further debate, the resolutions of Mr. Vest and Mr. Plumb were referred to the

Committee on Indian Affairs. The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adgourned.

# The House.

When the House met, a handsome silk American flag was noticed on the wall back of the Speaker's chair, and after the reading of the journal the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Philadelphia Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, tendering the flag to the House, and bespeaking for it a place in the

hall of the National Government. Mr. Kelley offered a resolution, which was adopted, accepting the flag; declaring the excellence of its fabric and perfection of colors: that it displayed abundant evidence of the remarkably rapid development of the culture and manufacture of silk by the American people, and that the House will cause the flag to be displayed within the

halls of Congress.

a preamble and resolution reciting that certain bills appropriating money from the Treasury, originating in the Senate, are now on the Speaker's table, to wit: Blair Educational bill and many others, and that it is asserted that these bills are in violation of the privileges of the House to exclusively originate bilis for raising revenue, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of the Senate to originate bills appropriating revenue, and report to

the House at any time. Mr. Herbert inquired where in the Con-stitution any distinction could be found between the power of the Senate to originate bills appropriating a specific sum for a specific object, and bills appropriating specific sum for a general purpose, as in the case of the Blair bill.

Mr. Hurd denied the power of the Senate to originate either character of a bill. He believed the adoption of the doctrine contended for by the Senate would be utterly distructive of the object sought for by the founders of the Government, which object was to give representatives power over the people's money. This power was the most potent instrument against the encroachments of executive power. Liberty could only be preserved by preserving its monuments, and of all those he knew none was greater than that of power over the people's money by the people's representatives. [Applause]

The debate continued at great length. several members supporting the Constitutional power of the Senate in the matter. J. S. Wise said this privileged question was a direct attack on whathe conceived to be a

most important measure before Congress. Mr. Willis regarded the resolution as an unusual and extraordinary one. The aim it had in view was to call in question the constitutionality of its Educational bill.

The point would have been better made against some bill less worthy than this. From month to month he had been trying to get action on this bill, which under the infamous system of the House rules, was boried on the Speaker's table. Mr. Willis moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to-yeas, 127; navs. 123.

Before the announcement of the vote Mr. Warner, of Ohio, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative for the purpose of moving its reconsideration. The motion to reconsider was tabled by yeas, 141; nays,

Mr. McMillan moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private cal-

with the Mexcan Pension bill, and the motion lost by yeas, 105; nays, 123, Recess was then taken until 8 o'clock for an evening session, for the consideration of Pension bills.

Muncie's Budget of News. MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 22 -Within the past few days a manufacturing company has been organized to do business here. The company is composed of Messrs. Coleman and Streeter of this city, and Mr. Shaffer, of Cincinnati. Articles of association were drawn up and filed with the County Recorder to-day. These gentlemen are all men of considerable means and pessessed with a spirit of enterprise that makes a success of whatever they undertake. They will, after a short time, build shops and carry on quite an extensive business. The firm is to be known as the Victor Manufacturing Company, and will manufacture roller skates, brushes, scrubbers and other novelties in general demand. The extrems cold for the past few days has completely demoralized business and made much suffering imminent by causing shops and factories to close, throwing many needy persons out of employment-their only means of earning a tiving. Trains on all often crowded with impatient and anxious passengers, who have been caught away from home by "Old Himes." Wrecks occurred to day on the Ft. W., C. and L. and the L. E. and W. Roads, doing some damage to the railroad property, but fortunately inuring no one. At 6 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 29° below zero and again below, with a fair prospect of touching the register of this morning. Farmers report their stock suffering greatly.

An Old Trapper Eaten by Wolves, KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 23 .- A. H. Butte, Secretary of the Chicago Lumber Company, has just returned from a logging camp, near Metropolitan, Mich., a point in the pineries forty miles north of Escambia. He says the night before he left the camp the mercury dropped to 40 degrees below zero. This was the clin.ax to four days of very extreme cold weather. That night an old trapper and Indian hunter named Tom Dudging, returning from hunting, was killed and eaten by woives within two miles of the camp. The wolves there are more numerous and bold than usual on account of the necessity of small game. His friends searching for him next morning found his closely knawed bones, thirteen dead wolves lying near him, pierced by his rifle balls, and his Winchester rifle by his side, with one chamber still

# The Mexican Mutineer Bandits.

Yuma, Jan. 23.—Governor Villagrana, of Lower California, has arrived. He left Encanada, Mexico, with a volunteer force of twenty men. They encountered a party of escaped Mexican mutineers, killed one, and captured ninety. These are being held in | Balsam. But the simple truth is enough. Mexican territory. One of the Governor's It is the best thing of its kind. Cures fallparty was killed. Lopez was in the encounter, but escaped. The object of Villagrana's visit is to secure the return of the prisoners captured by the American troops. Doubts exist whether his request will be complied with. Lieutenant McDonald is in close pursuit of the remainder of the gang, and it is almost certain that all will be captured or

Proposal to Restore a North Carolina Bat-

tle Flag. Sr. Louis, Jan. 23.-A Jefferson City (Mo.) special to the Post-Dispatch says: "In the Senate this morning Senator Van Cleave, from the Committee on Military, reported a joint resolution to restore the surviving offi cers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, of the late Confederate States of America, their battle flag, captured from them at Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865, now in possession of the Adjutant General; also to substitute in the State Armory for such battle flag a white flag, with an inscription showing what is repre-

sented.

Rain and Washouts in Texas. Houston, Tex., Jan. 23 .- A continuous rain and sleet during the past several days has been very severe on the stock and railroads. All the streams are swollen, and the Texas and New Orleans Road abandoned atl trains on account of the washouts and will hardly resume traffic for a week.

The Week's Fallures. New York, Jan. 23 .- The failures of the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number in the United States 371; in Mr. Hurd, as a privileged question, offered | Canada, 40; total, 411; as compared with a

total of 340 last week and 457 the week previous. The casualties are still unusually numerous in the Western and Southern States, and there is an increase in Canada Other sections are about up to the average.

Phelan and O'Donovan Rosssa.

New York, Jan. 23 .- The World this morning published an interview with Captain Phelan, in which he states that he intends to prosecute all those concerned in the murderous attack upon him. He will protect the secrets of those in Ireland, but will pursue O'Donovan Rossa and his gang until they are punished for conspiracy to morder him. Phelan states that he has documents in Kansas City that will greatly aid him and show that he was no traitor.

Indulge in a Free Fight.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 23.—Near Bond's Mill, Wise County, on Monday, Elias Collier, T. B. Felts, Isam Collier, William Gibson and several others became engaged in a general fight, the parties taking sides. In the melee Elias Collier emptied his revolver into the body of Felts, killing him. The murderer fled to Kentucky, and is still at large.

Preparing the Seed-Bed.

[Ohio Farmer.] Preparing the seed-bed after the plow is a work of no small importance. In regard to the consistency of the soil at the time of working the same rule laid down for plowing would also be applicable here. A good seed-bed can not be made from wet, waxy eartn. A very sandy soil may be worked when quite wet, as the particles never adhere to any great extent, as is the case with soils containing a considerable amount of clay or loam. One cultivating or harrowing when the ground is in the right condition will do more good than three when the ground is too wet to fall apart readily. Where the land is ploughed in autumn,

or quite a time before seeding, it should not, as a rule, be replowed. That portion which has lain exposed to the action of the elements is best adapted to the wants of plant life, as it is more thoroughly disintegrated, and therefore holding its fertility in an im-This was antagonized by Mr. Townshend | mediately available form. To turn this surface soil under would be to lose all that has been gained by the action of the frost or by other means. A thorough stirring and mixing is what it wants. Cultivators with deep, sharp teeth should first be used, running them both ways across the field. After thus loosening up and stirring the whole depth of the soil let the sun and air have a chance at it for a few hours at least before putting on the harrows. These last should have fine, closely set teeth, and be light and wide, that the work may be rapidly as well as effectively done. A team can draw a light framed, steel-toothed harrow that takes a ten-foot sweep as easily as it could many of the old-fashioned six-by-six limbered drags that covered less than half the width. With a good wide harrow we can go over the field in half the time that would be required with a narrow one. What we gain in this way should be applied to the finer working of the soil. As a general thing, but one harrowing succeeds the cultigation before seeding. Another cross harrowing is of immense benefit, and it should be given if possible. One harrowing after the cultivation usually leaves the field in a very smooth, even condition, but it is the second harrowing that makes the surface fine. As a rule, we should put more work on the land before the seed is sown and less after. The finer the seed roads centering here come in from three to to be sown the finer the soil should be made. seven hours behind time, and the depots are For small garden seeds we can hardly make the soil fine enough with our field harrows. In small gardens the garden-rake may be used after the harrow; but one wao is gardening on a large scale should have a very light harrow with small, sharp, steel teeth set closely together. Such an implement is also excellent for the smaller field seeds, rose to six above to-day, but to-night is not be used on heavy soil, either before or after seeding. On light, porous soils it may precede the marking for crops that are to be planted in rows or drills. A heavy plank drawn broadside over the land is often vastly superior to the roller, as it grinds the lumps instead of pressing them into the ground.

"Why should not conscience have vacation?" Why, it ought, of course, and so ought the stomach when enfeebled by chronic indigestion. The first step is to find out how much work it can do and do well. Then give it rest between the work-give it a holiday and a few doses of Victoria Pills. and it will soon be strong enough to go to work in earnest again.

# England and Italy.

Turin, Jan. 22 -The Gazette of this city declares that England and Italy have signed a treaty providing that Italy shall occupy the territory from Massowah south to Obok, a distance of 300 miles. England also agrees to support Italy in the occupancy of Tripoli, should the question arise, and will favor the erestion of an Italian colony in West Africa. Italy, the same paper says, is giving moral support to England's Egyptian

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ing to all our readers. -ED. TROY, N. Y. Dr. Kennesy, Rondout, N. Y.: DEAR SIR-My daughter was afflicted with a se-vere growth of Fungus. To remove it we had resorted to almost every remedy and consulted the most prominent surgeons and physicians. Dr. of Troy, said that a surgical operation would be necessary, but fearing fatal results I hesitated. Some of the physicians claimed that it was caused by one thing and some by another The Fungus was prominent and disfigured her looks. Having heard of Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY working so thoroughly on the blood i de-termined to try it, to see if this medicine could do ' hat doctors had failed to do and surgeons had hardly dared to undertake, I can say in truth that the result of this trial was the complete cure of my daughter of this dreadful maiplete cure of my daughter of this dreadful mal-edy. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy alone ef-fected it. We used nothing else, for other things had completely failed. My daughter to-day en-joys vigorous health, and to Favorite Remedy alone is the credit due. My wife also was very poor in health, due to liver difficulty with which she had suffered a long time until she became very much reduced in flesh. A trial of Kenne-dy's Favorite Remedy has resulted in the comdy's Favorite Remedy has resulted in the com piete restoration of her health, which she had not enjoyed for years. She had gained in flesh and strength, and thus secured perfect health, and this is DUE ENTIRELY TO DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY. As for myself, being engaged in the grocery and commission business, which makes it necessary for me to test the quality of different articles, like butter, etc., my sense of taste and my stomach were seriously injured. Everything seemed to nauseate me, and fearful of dyspepsia in its most severe form, I tried Dr. KENNEDY's FAVORITE REMEDY. The first bottle afforded immediate relief, and from that day to this I can say that Favorite Remedy has restored me to perfect health. These are facts which I claim prove that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best medi-cine in the world for those afflicted with the above difficulties. If any one in the city of Troy doubts the truth of these statements let him come to me and I will prove them. I have recom-mended Favorite Remedy to hundreds and with

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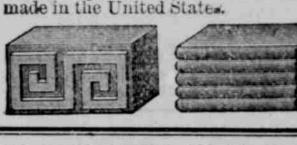
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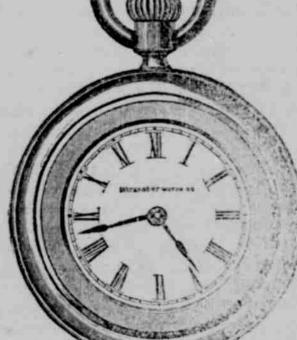
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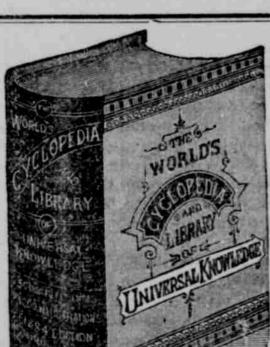
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